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(c) Results wholly or partly from the negligent or wrongful act of the claimant, claimant's agent, or claimant's employee, unless comparative negligence is applicable under local law;

(d) Is for death or personal injury of a United States employee for whom benefits are provided under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, or any other system of compensation where contribution is made or insurance premiums paid directly or indirectly by the United States on behalf of the injured employee;

(e) Is cognizable under Subpart C or E of this part;

(f) Is for reimbursement for medical, hospital, or burial services furnished at the expense of the United States;

(g) Is one of the following exceptions to the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 2680 (a), (b), (e), (f), (h), or (j). (However, a claim falling within the exception contained in 28 U.S.C. 2680 (b) is payable when not prohibited by paragraph (i) of this section.);

(h) Results from a specific risk which the claimant assumed in writing before the incident giving rise to the claim;

(i) Is for damage to or loss of a letter or postal matter while in the possession of the Postal Service;

(j) Is for rent, or other payments involving the acquisition, use, possession, or disposition of real property or interests therein by and for the Coast Guard except as provided in § 25.403(a);

(k) Is for the taking of private property by trespass except for actual physical damage; or

(l) Is for personal injury or death of a member or civilian employee of the armed services of the U.S. whose death or injury was incident to service.

[CGD 80-033, 46 FR 27109, May 18, 1981, as amended by CGD 87-008b, 52 FR 25218, July 6, 1987]

§ 25.407 Time limitation on claims.

(a) A claim may be settled only if presented in writing within two years after it accrues, except that if it accrues in time of war or armed conflict, or if war or armed conflict intervenes within two years after it accrues, and if good cause is shown, the claim may be presented not more than two years

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after the termination of the war or armed conflict.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a war or armed conflict is one in which an armed service of the United States is engaged. The dates of commencement and termination of an armed conflict will be as established by concurrent resolution of Congress or by determination of the President.

§ 25.409 Appeal.

(a) A claimant may submit an appeal, in writing, through the settlement authority disapproving the claim or approving the claim in part.

(1) The appeal shall set forth fully the legal or factual bases asserted as grounds for the appeal; and

(2) The appeal is permitted only if it is postmarked within 45 days after receipt of (i) notice of disapproval of the claim or (ii) offer of settlement in a reduced amount.

(b) The disapproval of a claim is final unless the claimant submits a request for reconsideration or an appeal in writing.

(c) Upon receipt of an appeal, the settlement authority examines it and forwards it with the claim file, opinions, and recommendations to the next higher settlement authority.

Subpart E—Foreign Claims

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 2734; 49 CFR 1.46(b).

§ 25.501 Scope.

This subpart prescribes the requirements for the administrative settlement of claims against the United States by a foreign country, political subdivision or inhabitant thereof, for death, personal injury, damage to or loss of property occurring outside the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, caused by a military member or civilian employee of the Coast Guard, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Coast Guard.

§ 25.503 Proper claimants.

(a) The claimant, or the decedent in a death case, must have been an inhabitant of a foreign country at the time of the incident giving rise to the claim

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and must not be otherwise excluded by § 25.505. It is not necessary that a claimant be a citizen of, or legal domiciliary of the foreign country.

(b) A corporation or other organization doing business in a foreign country on a permanent basis may qualify as a proper claimant although organized under United States law.

(c) The government of a foreign country or a political subdivision thereof is a proper claimant unless excluded by waiver provisions of applicable international agreements.

§ 25.505 Claimants excluded.

(a) Civilian employees of the United States and members of the armed services of the United States and their dependents, who are in a foreign country primarily because of their own or their sponsor's duty status.

(b) Other citizens of the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, unless they can establish their status as inhabitants of the foreign country.

(c) An insurer or other subrogee.

§ 25.507 Claims payable.

(a) A claim is payable under this subpart if it was incident to a noncombat activity of the Coast Guard or was caused by:

(1) A military member of the Coast Guard;

(2) A civilian employee of the Coast Guard who is not a national of the country in which the incident occurred; or

(3) A civilian employee of the Coast Guard who is a national of the country in which the incident occurred if:

(i) The employee was within the scope of employment, or

(ii) An employer or owner of the property involved would be liable under local law.

(b) The fact that the act giving rise to a claim may constitute a crime does not, by itself, bar relief.

(c) Local law or custom pertaining to contributory or comparative negligence, and to joint tort-feasors, are applied to the extent practicable.

§ 25.509 Claims not payable.

A claim is not payable under this subpart if it:

(a) Results from action by an enemy or directly or indirectly from an act of the armed services of the United States in combat;

(b) Is purely contractual in nature;

(c) Is for death or personal injury of a United States employee for whom benefits are provided under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, or any other system of compensation where contribution is made or insurance premiums paid directly or indirectly by the United States on behalf of the injured employee;

(d) Is one for which a foreign country is responsible under Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, or other similar treaty agreement;

(e) Arises from private or domestic obligations as distinguished from governmental transactions;

(f) Is a bastardy claim; or

(g) Involves a patent or copyright infringement.

§ 25.511 Time limitation on claims.

A claim may be settled only if presented in writing within two years after it accrues. Under appropriate circumstances, a claim presented orally may be considered.

§ 25.513 Amount claimed.

The claimant shall state the amount claimed in the currency of the country where the incident occurred or where the claimant resided at the time of the incident.

§ 25.515 Settlement and notice to claimant.

If a claim is determined to be meritorious in any amount, a written acceptance and release or a claim settlement agreement shall be signed by the claimant before payment. The release executed by the claimant shall release the United States and also release the tort-feasor or the person who occasioned the damage, injury, or death.